

REPORT

CD NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION 1949

DATE DIST. *70* Jul 1949

NO. OF PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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SOURCE Geografiya v shkolle, No 1, 1949.

LENINSK-KUZNETSKIY SHOWS
SUBSTANTIAL DEVELOPMENT

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Leninsk-Kuznetskiy is one of the largest cities in the Kurbass, and is now a very important coal-mining center which produced 3.4 million tons of coal in 1937, and supplied one fifth of all the coal mined in the Kuznetst Basin during the last war. The 11 coal mines operating in and around Leninsk-Kuznetskiy employed 80 percent of the industrial workers of the city, whereas the mines in Stalinsk only employed 12 percent and Kemerovo, 20 percent of their respective working populations. The principal coal mine in Leninsk-Kuznetskiy is the Mine named S. M. Kirov, one of the largest in the Kurbass.

The expansion and mechanization of existing mines will make possible by 1950 a 30-percent increase in the amount of Kol'chuginsk coal mined. Driving for fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule, the Leninak coal miners attained the 1950 average daily coal extraction totals in 1948.

One large mine and five smaller mines are to be constructed in Leninsk in 1949. Coal output is to increase by 52 percent in comparison with the pre-war figures.

Substantial capital investments in Leninisk mines also guarantee further increases in coal production. These mines will produce twice as much coal in 1950 as they did in 1946.

During the last war many new industries were developed locally. The "Krasnyy Otkryabr" Plant became a great base for mine equipment and spare parts, as well as for assembly of electric engines, and manufacture of various machines used in Kuzbass cities. The planned volume of production of the "Krasnyy Otkryabr" Plant will double by the end of the Five-Year Plan.

In addition to the coal and metalworking industries, food and light industries, particularly textile, are planned for Lenininsk. The construction-materials industry (bricks, etc.) is to be developed.

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The city itself is growing and is being built up. New streets, blocks, and whole settlements are springing up. The number of multistoried buildings will increase ten times. As a result, most of the population will live in the better constructed center of the city.

The Inya River plays an important role in Leninsk. Within the city its width is up to 60 meters, depth 0.3 - 1.0 meters, and its average yearly flow, 2.5 cubic meters per second. Successful solution of the problem of water supply is a prerequisite for the further development of Leninsk as a great city and industrial center of the Kuzbass.

Special attention is being given to the construction of the Avenue imeni Kirov, the main thoroughfare of the city, and to construction of a central square. The Mining Technical School will be one of the finest multistory buildings in the city. A city tramline is being installed from the railroad station along the Avenue imeni Kirov to the Coal Mine imeni Kirov.

Additional measures are being taken for the improvement of work conditions and the recreation of the miners. Medical facilities are being expanded. Hospitals and dispensaries in the mines give medical aid to the population. Creches, kindergartens, pioneer camps, and recreational centers have been built in the suburbs.

In addition to schools for general instruction, there are specialized educational institutions. The Mining Technical School trains specialists for coal mining. The Synthetic Fuel Oil Technical School trains qualified personnel for a new industry. Leninsk is one of the first centers of this new synthetic fuel-oil industry in the Kuzbass. Many FZO schools, young workers' schools, and various associations are training great numbers of workers to fill the ranks of the army of coal mines.

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